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**SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**1977-1978**



**Printed Under the Direction of the  
State Budget and Control Board**

# **SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

**1977-1978**



**Printed Under the Direction of the  
State Budget and Control Board**



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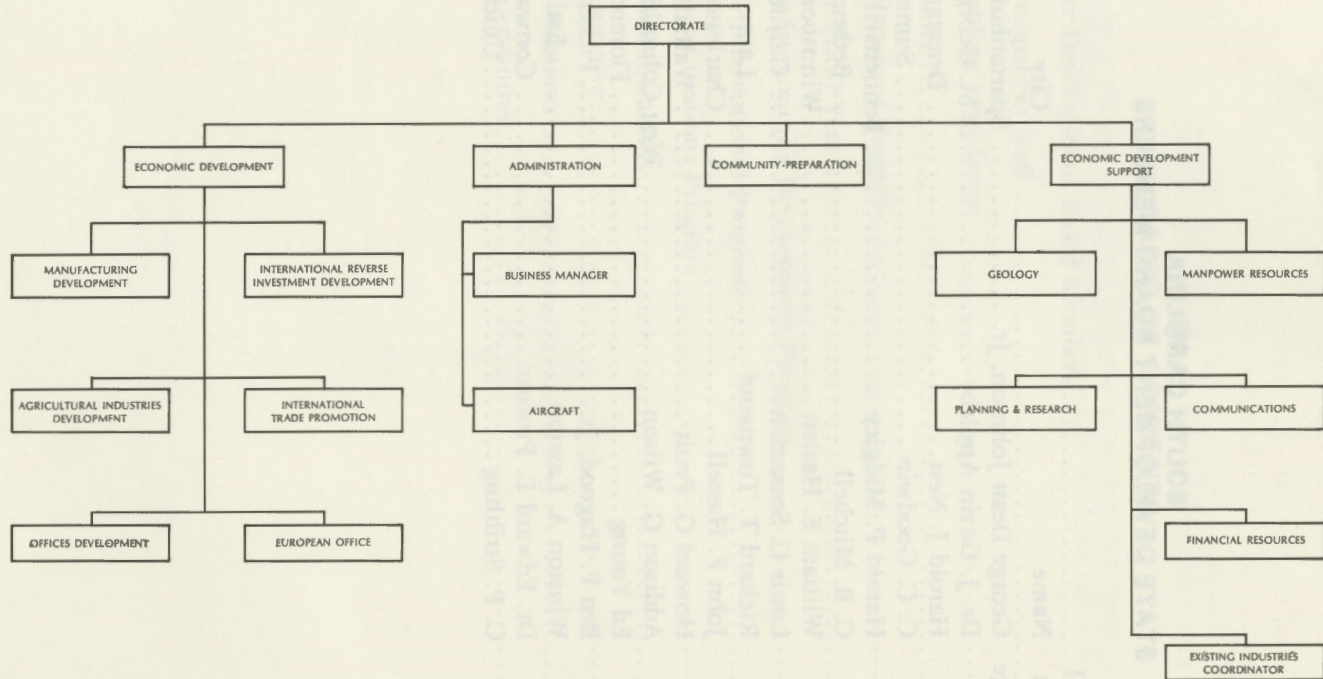
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## SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD MEMBERS

Judicial Circuit	Name	City
<b>At Large</b>	George Dean Johnson, Jr. ....	Spartanburg
1st	Dr. J. Gavin Appleby .....	St. George
2nd	Harold J. Ness .....	Denmark
3rd	C. C. Goodwin .....	Sumter
4th	Harold P. Midgley .....	Bennettsville
5th	C. B. Mitchell .....	Bethune
6th	William E. Haslett .....	Winnsboro
7th	Louis C. Sossamon .....	Gaffney
8th	Richard T. Townsend .....	Laurens
9th	John F. Hassell .....	Charleston
10th	Howard G. Pettit .....	Walhalla
11th	Addison G. Wilson .....	West Columbia
12th	Ed Young .....	Florence
13th	Ben F. Hagood, Jr. ....	Pickens
14th	Winston A. Lawton .....	Estill
15th	Dr. Edward L. Proctor .....	Conway
16th	C. P. Stribling .....	Union



# SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD ORGANIZATION CHART



## **MANAGEMENT STAFF OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

<b>Robert E. Leak</b>	<b>Director</b>
<b>F. Earl Ellis</b>	<b>Deputy Director</b>
<b>Robert E. Glover</b>	<b>Associate Director for Economic Development</b>
<b>Edward B. Burgess</b>	<b>Associate Director for Planning and Research</b>
<b>G. L. Daniel</b>	<b>Associate Director for Communications</b>
<b>N. K. Olson</b>	<b>State Geologist</b>
<b>P. M. Smurthwaite</b>	<b>Manager, Community Preparation</b>
<b>Caleb Whitaker</b>	<b>Manager, Reverse Investment, International Development</b>
<b>Robert Whitaker</b>	<b>Manager, Trade Promotion, International Development</b>
<b>Howard Folkman</b>	<b>Manager, Manpower Resources</b>
<b>Craig Cameron</b>	<b>Coordinator, Existing Industries</b>



## ENABLING LEGISLATION

The South Carolina State Development Board was created for the purpose of conducting an adequate Statewide planning program and Statewide program for the stimulation of economic activity to develop the potentialities of the State; to conserve, restore and develop the natural and physical, the human and social, the economic and productive resources of the State; to promote public interest in the development of the State, through cooperation with public agencies, private enterprises, and charitable and social institutions; to promote and encourage industrial development, private business and commercial enterprise, agricultural production, transportation, and the utilization and investment of capital within the State; to assist in the development of existing State and interstate trade, commerce and markets for South Carolina goods and in the removal of barriers to the industrial, commercial and agricultural development of the State; to assist in insuring stability in employment; to increase the opportunities for employment of the citizens of the State; to devise ways and means to raise the living standards of the people of the State; and to advance the general welfare of the people.

## HISTORY

The South Carolina State Development Board was created originally in 1942 as the Preparedness for Peace Commission. In 1945 enabling legislation was amended and the agency's name changed to the Department of Research, Planning and Development. Under the 1945 Amendment, the State Development Board assumed the responsibilities of the State Board of Housing, the Building Council of South Carolina, the South Carolina Commerce Department Board, the South Carolina Intra-Coastal Waterway Commission, the State Commission of Port Development, the South Carolina Board for Promotion of External Trade, and the Natural Resources Commission.

Since the 1945 Amendment, some of the responsibilities of the State Development Board have been transferred to other agencies by executive order and legislative amendments. Under Act 682, 1954, the name of the agency was changed from Department of Research, Planning and Development to The State Development Board.

## A DECADE OF PROGRESS

The State Development Board is assigned the responsibility of promoting the economic development of the State and improving the living and working conditions of the people. To accomplish these objectives, the Board has committed itself to attracting diversified industry to the State and assuring its successful operation. Numerous statistics point to the progress achieved toward meeting these goals.

The number of South Carolinians holding jobs has increased nearly 325.0 thousand in the last ten years, an annual average increase of over 32 thousand. In 1967 there were 754.3 thousand employed in nonagricultural jobs. By 1977 this number had risen to 1,078.8 thousand, an increase of 43%. During this period population increased only 10%. The difference indicated the increased opportunities for more people to work. As jobs become available, more South Carolinians have elected to remain in the State. By 1970 South Carolina was experiencing an immigration primarily as a result of better job opportunities.

Manufacturing employment contributed substantially to employment growth, increasing nearly 19% in ten years. The increase of 60,300 jobs over the ten-year period 1967-77 brought total manufacturing employment in 1977 to 379.9 thousand. Manufacturing employment now represents 35% of the total nonagricultural employment which ranks South Carolina second in the nation in this respect.

Other business sectors have also benefited from the increases in total employment and manufacturing employment. Additional manufacturing jobs have a stimulative effect creating employment in many other industry sectors. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce has estimated that for each 100 manufacturing jobs created an additional 68 nonmanufacturing jobs result. These range throughout the business sectors and include wholesale and retail trade; professional and related services; transportation, communications and other public utilities; and other industries.

The growth in employment has resulted in a sizable increase in wages paid. In 1968 the average weekly wages paid to manufacturing workers was \$92.06. By April 1978 this had risen \$92.72 to \$184.78, an increase of 100.7%. At the same time the average United States wages rose \$119.49 from \$122.51 to \$242.00, an increase of 97.5%. Inflation discounts some of this as a real increase. However, South Carolina's wages increased slightly faster than the nation as a whole as



evidenced by the fact that South Carolina's wages as a percent of the United States rose from 75.1% in 1968 to 76.3% in 1978.

Wages are the main sources of personal income. It is considered an important economic indicator since it measures the general consumer welfare. During the years 1967-77, personal income in South Carolina rose 182%, a rate considerably faster than the 144% experienced by the nation as a whole. This faster rate of growth meant that South Carolina's 1967 personal income of \$5.8 billion which was 0.9% of the United States, rose to \$16.4 billion in 1977 and 1.1% of total United States personal income.

The largest source of personal income is the manufacturing sector. In 1976 over 44% of all private nonagricultural industrial sources of personal income was manufacturing related. Table 1 indicates the contribution of personal income by industry sector.

Per capita income also showed considerable growth during the years 1967-1977. It more than doubled, rising from \$2,293 to \$5,617. This 145% increase outpaced the national rate of 122% and pushed South Carolina's per capita income to within 80% of the United States average as compared to 72% in 1967. Although a solid performance, there is still much room for improvement in order for South Carolina to be on a par with the national average.

Efforts must be directed not only toward increasing total capital investment by industry but also toward continued diversification in order for the state to achieve a broader and more stable economic base. During the ten years of 1968-1977, there were 2,125 plants which announced new and expanded operations in South Carolina. These new or expanded facilities provided a capital investment of \$6.8 billion and added 137.7 thousand new jobs (Table 2). By years, investment responds to economic conditions and presents an erratic upward pattern, but the average for these ten years amounts to \$680 million, a solid performance sparked by the two outstanding years of 1973 and 1977 (Table 3).

All industry segments contributed to this capital investment, but the largest single contributor by far was the Chemical and Allied Industries which accounted for 44% of the total announced investment. The second largest contributor was the Metalworking Industries with 24%. These two industry segments together accounted for over two-thirds of the total and helped diversify the industrial composition of South Carolina. Table 2 shows the contribution of each industry segment.

The Metalworking Industries far surpassed all other industry segments in regard to the number of additional jobs provided. During these ten years, the creation of 45,491 jobs in metalworking accounted for 33% of the announced total. Chemical and Allied Industries, a capital intensive segment, announced almost 20,000 jobs or 14% of the total. The Textile Industry, the largest industry employer in South Carolina, created an additional 27,603 jobs. The changes in manufacturing employment brought about by this industrialization can be seen in Table 4 which shows the employment diversification occurring in South Carolina.

Other industry sectors have grown and diversified during the last ten years also adding to the growing economic stability of South Carolina. Table 5 shows the changing emphasis of employment for South Carolinians.

**TABLE 1**  
**INDUSTRIAL SOURCES OF PERSONAL INCOME**  
**SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**1976**  
**(Millions of Dollars)**

<u>Sources</u>		<u>Percent of Total</u>
Farm	\$ 259	2.3
Nonfarm	<u>11,202</u>	<u>97.7</u>
Government & Government Enterprises	2,478	22.1
Private	<u>8,724</u>	<u>77.9</u>
Manufacturing	3,868	44.3
Mining	20	0.2
Construction	720	8.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,670	19.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	438	5.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	629	7.2
Services	1,341	15.4
Other Industries	<u>37</u>	0.4
<b>TOTAL FARM AND NONFARM</b>	<b><u>11,461</u></b>	

SOURCE: *Survey of Current Business*, U. S. Department of Commerce, August, 1977.



**TABLE 2**  
**ANNOUNCED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**1968 - 77\***

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number of New &amp; Expanded Plants</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Capital Investment (\$000)</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Food and Kindred Products	116	5.5	2,220	1.6	119,642	1.8
Textiles	425	20.0	27,603	20.0	819,210	12.1
Apparel	236	11.1	18,518	13.4	76,240	1.1
Lumber and Wood Products	173	8.1	6,258	4.5	132,919	2.0
Paper, Printing and Allied	112	5.3	2,846	2.1	280,326	4.1
Chemicals and Allied	208	9.8	19,687	14.3	2,988,605	44.2
Metalworking	624	29.4	45,491	33.0	1,626,959	24.0
Remaining**	231	10.0	15,087	11.0	723,461	10.7
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,125</b>		<b>137,710</b>		<b>6,767,362</b>	

Note: Total percents may not add due to rounding.

\*Calendar Years

\*\*Includes Tobacco; Petroleum; Rubber and Plastics; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; and Miscellaneous.

SOURCE: Planning & Research Division, S. C. State Development Board.

**TABLE 3**  
**CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY YEAR**  
**1968-1977**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Investment</u> <u>(\$000)</u>
1968	635,617
1969	706,289
1970	319,456
1971	473,391
1972	502,563
1973	1,229,690
1974	666,055
1975	511,445
1976	487,685
1977	1,235,171

SOURCE: Planning and Research Division, S. C. State Development Board.

**TABLE 4**  
**EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY**  
**In Percents**

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1977</u>
Food and Kindred Products	4.3	3.7
Textiles	45.8	38.5
Apparel	12.7	12.0
Lumber and Wood Products	5.6	5.1
Paper, Printing and Allied	4.8	5.3
Chemicals and Allied	7.2	8.3
Metalworking	13.6	21.2
Remaining	6.1	5.8

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Based on data from S. C. Employment Security Commission.



**TABLE 5**  
**EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY SECTOR**  
**In Percents**

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1977</u>
Manufacturing	42.4	35.2
Mining	0.2	0.2
Contract Construction	6.4	6.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	4.1	4.2
Wholesale Trade	3.6	4.0
Retail Trade	12.9	14.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3.4	3.8
Services	10.0	12.4
Government	17.0	19.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

**SOURCE:** Based on data from S. C. Employment Security Commission.

## THE FISCAL YEAR

Announced capital investment during fiscal year 1977-78 amounted to \$735,463,000. It was a solid year for capital investment and the 613 projects helped to further diversify the industrial base of the state (Table 6).

Seventy-nine percent of the announced capital investment came from expansions of existing plants. New plant announcements totaled \$157 million and provided 21% of the fiscal year total. A survey conducted by the Research Division queried plant officials on the capital investment which occurred in their plants during 1977. This survey produced a significant volume of capital spending not generally reported.

New jobs created from the announced capital investment amounted to 15,511 and were provided largely by existing plants. These existing plants announced the creation of 9,833 jobs accounting for 63% of the total for the fiscal year. New plants anticipated providing 5,678 jobs. The survey established the fact that 91% of the plant announcements in this fiscal year were made by existing plants. There were 556 plants announcing capital investment from expansions and 57 plants announcing new locations in South Carolina.

All industry segments contributed to the capital investment and helped to diversify South Carolina's industrial base. As in past years, the Chemical and Allied Industries were the largest contributors announcing investments of over \$219 million, nearly 30% of the year's total. Three other industry segments were significant contributors to the capital investment with each providing over \$100 million. The Metalworking Industries announced \$169 million; Textile Industries nearly \$103 million; and the remaining industries \$127 million. The announcements from the remaining segment of industries in this fiscal year were provided by the Rubber and Plastics Industries; Stone, Clay and Glass; and Miscellaneous Industries (Table 7).

The 613 projects announced for this fiscal year increased employment by 15,511 and Table 7 shows that the Metalworking Industries far surpassed all other segments in announcing 5,924 new jobs, or 38% of the total. Growth in the Chemicals and Allied Industries continued to be capital intensive. During this fiscal year, 7.8% of the jobs and nearly 30% of the investment were chemicals related. Textiles and Apparel Industries remained relatively labor intensive. Textiles' share of the jobs was 10.6% and the investment share was 14%. Apparel's share of new jobs was 11% and its share of investments was less than 2%.



**TABLE 6**  
**ANNOUNCED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**  
**Fiscal 1977-78**

	<u>New</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Expanded</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Capital Investment (\$000)	157,050	21.4	578,413	78.6	735,463
Employment	5,678	36.6	9,833	63.4	15,511
Projects	57	9.3	556	90.7	613

**SOURCE:** Planning and Research Division, S. C. State Development Board.

**TABLE 7**  
**ANNOUNCED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**  
**Fiscal 1977-78**

<u>Industry</u>	Number of New & Expanded Plants	% of Total	<u>Employment</u>	% of Total	Capital Investment (\$000)	% of Total
Food and Kindred Products	50	8.2	763	4.9	48,438	6.6
Textiles	99	16.2	1,643	10.6	102,781	14.0
Apparel	48	7.8	1,709	11.0	14,045	1.9
Lumber and Wood Products	54	8.8	870	5.6	17,586	2.4
Paper, Printing and Allied	32	5.2	139	0.9	36,777	5.0
Chemicals and Allied	50	8.2	1,212	7.8	219,531	29.8
Metalworking	204	33.3	5,924	38.2	169,200	23.0
Remaining*	<u>76</u>	12.4	<u>3,251</u>	21.0	<u>127,105</u>	17.3.
TOTAL	613		15,511		735,463	

\*Includes Tobacco; Petroleum; Rubber and Plastics; Leather, Stone, Clay and Glass; and Miscellaneous.

Note: Percent may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Planning and Research Division, S. C. State Development Board.



## THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Community Development Program is nearing completion of its second year of operation having begun in late 1976. The GREAT (Governor's Rural Economic Achievement Trophy) TOWN Program was designed to help towns under 15,000 population prepare their communities to attract industry.

The program has been enthusiastically received, and local leaders have worked diligently to complete the requirements of the program. During the course of preparation, each town is required to make a brochure, a slide/tape presentation and establish a current community information file to be maintained in its chamber of commerce, development office or city hall. Each town packages the sites that it has optioned and develops other audiovisuals as they see fit.

At the end of fiscal 1977-78, there were 19 towns which had been declared GREAT TOWNS and presented with a trophy by the Governor. In addition to these 19 towns, 35 are in various phases of work towards their goal.

Since the inception of the GREAT TOWN Program, significant strides have been made toward the program's goals. By the end of fiscal 1977-78, investments announced for GREAT TOWNS have totaled \$30,637,000. These investments have resulted in 961 new jobs.

## THE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

Foreign manufacturers have continued to choose South Carolina for their United States investments by locating new plants and expanding the operations of those already in the state. Last year, 1977, was a record year for foreign investment with over \$408 million recorded. This investment by foreign companies accounted for one-third of the total year's investment (Table 8).

Companies from nine countries contributed to the 1977 investment, led by Japan which provided nearly half (49%) of the year's total. Other countries represented in foreign investment during 1977 are shown in Table 9.

Total recorded investment by foreign manufacturers reached \$2.1 billion at the end of 1977. The largest share of this investment has been provided by manufacturers from Germany who have invested over \$763 million or 36% of the total. Manufacturers from Great Britain and France have made significant investments of \$447 million and \$413 million respectively. Over 82% of all recorded investment has been from European companies.

The majority of these investments have been made in the Chemicals and Allied Industries. Nearly 54%, or \$1.1 billion, has been invested in this industry. Table 10 shows the industry composition of foreign manufacturing investment.

The International Division conducted two trade and reverse investment missions during the fiscal year visiting the countries of Germany, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and the Phillipines. These missions, in conjunction with the foreign office the Board maintains in Brussels, have brought information on South Carolina to numerous manufacturers abroad and stimulated their interest in investing in South Carolina. In terms of trade, it is estimated that these missions will provide South Carolina firms with over \$5 million in sales during the next year.



**TABLE 8**  
**VALUE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF**  
**TOTAL INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA**

**1960-77**

(\$000)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Foreign Investments</b>	<b>Total Industrial Investments</b>	<b>Foreign Investments Percent of Total</b>
1960	\$ 32,083	\$ 209,759	15.3
1961	500	217,677	0.2
1962	485	210,795	0.2
1963	40,182	264,208	15.2
1964	29,506	281,214	10.5
1965	79,250	600,006	13.2
1966	152,800	509,012	30.0
1967	17,750	305,797	5.8
1968	184,500	635,617	29.0
1969	48,400	706,289	6.9
1970	72,300	319,456	22.6
1971	4,635	473,391	1.0
1972	61,900	502,563	12.3
1973	340,660	1,229,690	27.7
1974	313,053	666,055	46.9
1975	58,800	511,445	11.5
1976	186,005	487,685	38.1
1977	408,162	1,235,171	33.0

**SOURCE:** Planning and Research Division, S. C. State  
 Development Board.

**TABLE 9**  
**FOREIGN INVESTMENT BY MANUFACTURING PLANTS**  
**BY COUNTRY**  
**(\$000)**

<u>Country</u>	<u>1977 Investment</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Austria	500	*	500	*
Belgium	1,000	0.2	3,500	*
Canada	5,794	1.4	31,374	1.5
France	87,800	21.5	412,892	19.6
Germany	51,768	12.7	763,655	36.2
Great Britain	15,800	3.9	446,835	21.2
Japan	200,000	49.0	229,200	10.9
Netherlands	1,500	0.4	167,250	7.9
South Africa	—	—	6,000	0.3
Switzerland	<u>44,000</u>	10.8	<u>49,325</u>	2.3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>408,162</b>		<b>2,110,531</b>	

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

\*Less than 0.1

SOURCE: Planning and Research Division, S. C. State  
 Development Board.



**TABLE 10**  
**VALUE OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT**  
**BY INDUSTRY**

(\$000)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Investment</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Textiles	61,585	2.9%
Paper and Printing	180,622	8.6
Chemicals	1,136,768	53.9
Metalworking	333,906	15.8
Others*	397,650	18.8
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,110,531</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Includes Rubber and Plastics and Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

**SOURCE:** Planning and Research Division, S.C. State  
 Development Board.

## **OFFICE LOCATIONS PROGRAM**

This year, the State Development Board launched its new office program aimed at attracting corporate offices, regional sales offices, computer centers, divisional headquarters, distribution operations, and research and development facilities.

This new dimension to the Development Board's program is expected to generate job opportunities for the managerial, clerical and white-collar workers. Each year the state colleges, universities and technical schools graduate qualified engineers, chemists, business majors, management personnel and similar skilled professionals. The office location program was instituted to provide opportunities within the state for these skilled South Carolinians.

The program was initiated with extensive advertising in selected business publications which reach corporate decision-makers. A follow-up brochure was designed to describe the many advantages South Carolina has to offer such office locations. The program, although still in the early stages, has received enthusiastic response and promises to meet South Carolina's growing need in this field of employment.

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

Much of the economic activity during fiscal 1977-78 can be attributed to the Development Board's aggressive advertising program. More than 4,450 inquiries were received as a result of ads which appeared in several national and international business publications. Of this number, 2,545 were considered potential prospects.

The advertising program is coordinated by the Board's Communications Division, which is also responsible for a variety of public information duties as well as assistance to new and existing industries. During the fiscal year, the division handled numerous media inquiries and requests for photographic support, news releases and speeches. It also published a quarterly newsletter, coordinated requirements for printing and special promotional items, and assisted several companies in planning announcements of new plants or expansions.



## PERSPECTIVE

At the beginning of this fiscal year, the economic indicators for South Carolina showed a slow growth pattern. The previous widely held expectations of a possible recession gradually receded as the economy prospered through late 1977 and into 1978. The rate of economic growth varied in 1978 speeding up and showing promise in the December-February period but recording little expansion by March-April. At the end of fiscal 1977-78, the economy was maintaining a slow growth pattern.

The outlook for the South Carolina economy is to a certain degree dependent upon the state of the United States economy since they are so intertwined. Capital spending for industry requires confidence in a growing economy because of the large investments and long lead time. Although investors remain somewhat hesitant, investment is occurring at a sustainable rate. The outlook for the national economy for the remainder of 1978 and for early 1979 is for a moderate growth rate. The GNP, the best measure of the health of an economy, is expected to reach 4.6% in 1978 and 5% in 1979 which, overall, will be slightly less than 1977's rate of 4.9%.

Dr. Laurent, a South Carolina economist, has stated that "investment is the most volatile component of the GNP and is regarded by many economists as the key to the growth and stability of the entire United States economy. Private investment in plant and equipment is directly related to the future growth and productivity of the economy."

The general consensus of the economists is that there is at least one more good year remaining in the current expansion. The Governor has stated that reports indicate the need for industrial development and diversification. The Development Board is anticipating a solid fiscal year for 1978-79 and is striving to continue its emphasis on diversifying the industrial base of South Carolina.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

1978 South Carolina Industrial Directory (\$20.00)  
 South Carolina: Profile for Profit (Published in English, French  
 and German)  
 South Carolina Metalworking Directory 1978  
 Taxes in South Carolina  
 Expedite  
 Industrial Financing in South Carolina  
 Growing Opportunities in South Carolina  
 Directory of Agricultural Industries in South Carolina  
 Supportive Services — State of South Carolina  
 Regulations and Pertinent Forms for New Industries  
 South Carolina State Development Board News (Quarterly)  
 Signs of the Times  
 South Carolina State Development Board Annual Report  
 The Goose is Alive (Describes the GREAT Towns Program)  
 South Carolina — 300 years of Commitment to Profit . . .  
 and to People  
 Sitting Pretty (Office Program)  
 South Carolina Community Data Sheets  
 South Carolina Industrial Building Flyers  
 Geologic Notes  
 Geologic Bulletins  
 Geologic Map Series  
 Mineral Resources Series  
 Geologic Papers and Articles  
 Catalog of Geologic Publications  
 Directory of South Carolina Mineral Producers



## 1977-1978

**STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD BUDGET**

Administration .....	\$ 157,268
Economic Development and Support .....	2,437,857
Division of Geology .....	<u>251,359</u>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES .....</b>	<b>\$2,846,484</b>